

# Jordan Times

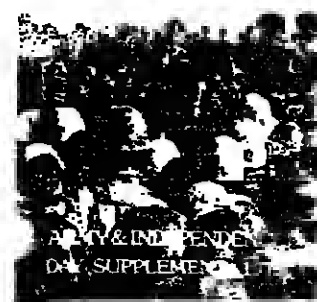
An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

8 pages today

**TOMORROW**  
**THURSDAY,**  
**MAY 24...**

Jordan Times 24-page colour supplement for Independence & Army Day 1979. Be sure to get your copy, free, with Thursday's Jordan Times.



Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

## Shocks Indonesian island

22 (R)--Hundreds of houses were destroyed injured when an earthquake rocked Lombok early today, officials said. The tremor was also during holiday island of Bali but damage was windows and a few cracked walls. Thousands of and Bali fled their homes in panic and spent the night in tents. At least four people, who jumped through were still in hospital with severe cuts, officials meteorological office said the quake, which coasts, measured 6.7 on the Richter Scale. It 1 south of the western tip of Lombok. Tidal te quake lifted hundreds of fishing boats off the and dumped them inland.

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AMMAN, WEDNESDAY MAY 23, 1979 — JAMADI AL THANI 25, 1399

## ND THE WEST BANK:

12 YEARS OF COLONISATION

## nk study shows colonised land privately owned

By Rami G. Khouri  
Special to the Jordan Times

A precise, detailed and thorough documentary the United Nations team currently in Amman to set of Israel's settlement policy in the occupied lands the Israeli myth that Jewish settlements are state-owned occupied Arab lands. The team painstakingly compiled over the past five of West Bank-based independent researchers, workers, and individuals concerned about the of Israel's settlement policy. The team include West Bank professors and independent ers, all of whom have asked to remain anonymous from Israeli reprisals. They have come to Amman to testify to the U.N. and in wide-ranging interviews with the Jor- outlined the four broad areas of concern about settlement and colonisation. The first is the question of whether, as Israel claims, the set- n state-owned, as opposed to private, land. The second is the pattern of land seizure by Israel for the ing settlements. The third is the exploitation of underground water resources by ie exclusive use of their colonies. The fourth is the impact of the Jewish settlements on the Pales- the occupied West Bank, and the overall Israeli ising the occupied areas. The team's findings are discussed in this article. The last two will n a second article in tomorrow's Jordan Times. If the report have travelled in person to all the nd observed at first hand the development of icies in the West Bank. The team, in the form of a concise, seven-page listing of 63 (the occupied West Bank. Each listing is accom- "explanation of the affluent of land it covers, as privately or publicly owned, who the Pales- what the land had been used for, what measures on seizing the land (such as destroying crops or or entire villages), and how the Israeli colonies wells and built pipelines and reservoirs nearby g underground water resources to the detriment rmers.

Continued on page 4



AMMAN, May 22 (JNA)--His Majesty King Hussein today explained to the U.N. commission investigating Israel's practices in the occupied Arab territories the far-reaching consequences of Israel's settlement policy which aims at the eviction of the Arab inhabitants from their lands. He also briefed the commission members during a meeting at Al Hashemiya Palace on Israel's attempts to alter the character of the occupied Arab lands and its attempts to legitimise its illegal occupation of Arab territory in disregard of U.N. resolutions and world principles. The King stressed that such illegal policies obstruct efforts for achieving a just and com-

prehensive peaceful settlement in the Middle East. He also explained Jordan's position vis-a-vis the Middle East question, stressing that a just and comprehensive peace can not be achieved without the restoration of Arab Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty, the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories in implementation of U.N. resolutions and the safeguarding of Palestinian rights including the right to self-determination in Palestine. Attending the audience were His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Chief of the Royal Court Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim.

## Sarkis begins talks to form new cabinet

BEIRUT, May 22 (R)--Lebanese President Elias Sarkis today began talks with political leaders aimed at forming a new government to tackle the country's protracted political and sectarian crisis.

Mr. Sarkis met Parliamentary Speaker Kamel Al Aqad in the first of an expected lengthy series of discussions with members of the 99-seat legislature. The talks followed the res-

ignation last week of Premier Salim Al Hoss and his cabinet of technicians in a move intended to hasten efforts to form a government representing all of Lebanon's leftist and rightist factions.

But the president's reconciliation bid faces major obstacles, both in healing the four-year-old violent rift between right and left wingers and in overcoming splits between leading rightists.

Dr. Hoss, who is staying on as caretaker premier, is favoured by some political analysts to lead any national unity government because of his reputation for neutrality. But he has said in a newspaper interview that he is not interested in further office.

A top Syrian official yesterday visited former President Suleiman Franjeh in his northern stronghold of Zgharta in an apparent attempt to soften his antagonism towards Pierre Gemayel's Falange Party.

Mr. Franjeh has accused the Falangists of assassinating his son Tony and other family members and supporters last June.

Continued fighting last weekend between Falangists and supporters of the other main right-wing faction, Camille Chamoun's National Liberal Party, cast doubts on the possibility of a planned merger between the two heavily-armed groups.

But rightist division is only one of the problems facing President Sarkis.

In southern Lebanon, renegade army major Saad Haddad has declared an enclave along the Israeli border to be independent of the central government and had called his zone of influence "Free Lebanon."

Mr. Haddad depends heavily for political and military support on Israel in his fight against the presence of Palestinians and the

## Because of American 'hostile policy'

## Qadhafi may let Soviet fleet into Libyan ports

TRIPOLI, May 22 (R)--The Libyan Jamahiriyyah is considering allowing Soviet warships to use its strategic Mediterranean ports "because of

America's hostile policy," according to Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi.

In an interview with Reuters, Col. Qadhafi recalled that he had forced withdrawal of U.S. bases shortly after coming to power in a bloodless coup in 1969.

Since then, he said, Libya had received no U.S. or Soviet warships. "But we are with difficulty keeping to this position," he said. "Frankly, the hostile policy of the U.S. may force us to permit the fleets of the Soviet Union to be supplied from Libyan ports."

He said he believed Egypt, armed by the United States and having made a U.S.-inspired agreement with Israel, was now preparing for war against Libya. Attacking Libya, said Col. Qadhafi, was Egypt's "haste goal."

"In these circumstances, to

defend ourselves we must approach more and more the Soviet Union. This is not our desire, but we will be forced to do it."

The Libyan leader emphasised that despite this, his policy remained one of neutrality, as he believed Libya, like other Arab countries, was an objective of the superpowers.

"I think the whole world is threatened by the superpowers. Therefore we must strengthen positive neutrality."

We must work to build up coop-

eration between Europe and Africa through the Mediterranean," Col. Qadhafi said. He acknowledged that he was far more critical of the west than of the Soviet bloc.

"American policy has made us closer to the Soviet Union than to the United States."

"The Soviet Union is against the Israelis, the U.S. is pro-Israeli. The United States will not sell us even a tape recorder. The Soviet Union sells military planes to us. How can we be nearer to the United States in this position?"

## Israeli team in Cairo to arrange Begin, Sadat Arish rendezvous

CAIRO, May 22 (R)--The director of Israeli Premier Menachem Begin's bureau, Dr. Eliahu Ben Elissar arrived here today to discuss arrangements for Mr. Begin's visit to Al Arish.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Mr. Begin will attend celebrations of handing back the Sinai capital to Egypt on Friday under the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Dr. Elissar was greeted on arrival by Mr. Hassan Kamal, director of President Sadat's bureau.

Dr. Ben-Elissar is accompanied by Brigadier General Ephraim Poran, Mr. Begin's military aide, Mr. Rehavam Amir, foreign ministry chief of protocol, and officials of the Israeli government press office.

Dr. Ben-Elissar said they would be returning to Israel later tonight, after talks with Egyptian officials including Mr. Hassan Kamel head of president Sadat's bureau.

## Husak pledges continued firm stand by Arab rights

DAMASCUS, May 22 (R)--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak said today the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty obstructed the achievement of a just settlement in the Middle East.

Mr. Husak, speaking at a banquet given by Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, said Czechoslovakia would continue to stand firmly by Arab rights.

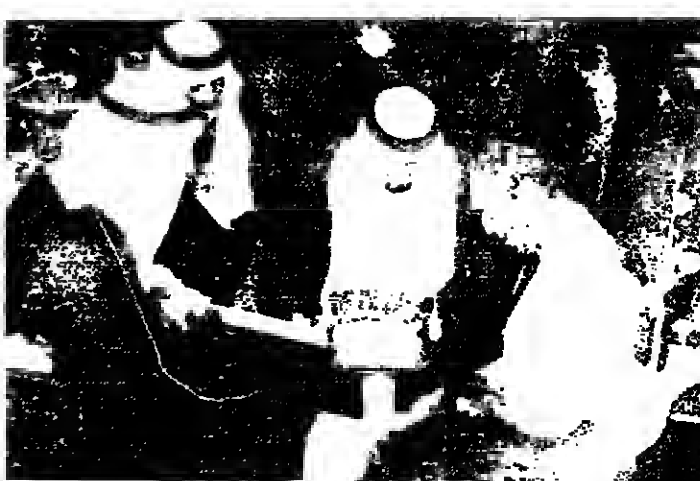
"Israeli aggression and occupation are a hotbed of tension in the Middle East," he said.

Mr. Husak, who arrived in Damascus yesterday on a four-day state visit, called for a comprehensive solution of the problem and added: "The Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty only constituted a retreat in the face of the aggressor and does not respect the wishes and interests of the Arab peoples. It only serves imperialist and Zionist interests."

He said Czechoslovakia believed a just settlement in the area should be based on total Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and recognition of Palestinian rights, including the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

President Assad said in his speech at the banquet that peace in the Middle East could not be achieved through bilateral agreements. He said latest developments had shown the agreement was "a plot to impose surrender on the Arabs, betray their right and divide their front."

The two leaders held talks earlier today and an official statement said the Middle East situation and means of developing bilateral relations had been discussed.



FEZ, Morocco, May 22 (Agencies)--King Hassan of Morocco (right) offering the 'Mohammadi Medal' to King Khaled of Saudi Arabia during a ceremony at the Palace of Fez, Monday. King Khaled is currently on an official visit to Morocco. Meanwhile, the Qatar News Agency reported last night that King Khaled is to pay an official visit to Algeria at a date to be fixed later. The agency was quoting a statement by Saudi Foreign Minister Saud Al Faisal to the Saudi newspaper Al Nadwa, published in Riyadh. Prince Saud, who is accompanying King Khaled in his current state visit to Morocco, told the newspaper that the monarch will return home this week. (AP wirephoto)

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## o piecemeal solution in Mideast

May 22 External Bihari Vajpayee saying t back the ace treaty j and would se. the English- er Kuwait the United to be fully nt peace and ton." s three flaws provide for n, the restor- ights, or the d would give st designs, ant Times, a three-day visit, said he was visiting Kuwait, Iraq, Syria and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) to prevent moves towards expelling Egypt from the 38-nation non-aligned movement. Some Arab countries are said to be planning the move at next month's ministerial-level non-aligned conference in Colombo, Sri Lanka. Mr. Vajpayee said the United States had assured him it had no plans to increase its military strength in the Indian Ocean. He said he received the assurance during a recent visit to Washington. He added that "I have no reason to disbelieve these assurances."

"I made it clear to the (U.S.) administration officials that any

increase in American military presence in the region will invite a corresponding response from the Soviet Union.

"This would only jeopardise the idea of making the ocean a zone of peace," Mr. Vajpayee said.

Mr. Vajpayee had talks with Kuwait's Finance Minister Abdul-Rahman Al Atriji today.

Official sources said they explored joint investment prospects and discussed the oil issue in general.

Mr. Vajpayee was leaving later today for the United Arab Emirates on the second leg of his four-nation Arab tour.

During his stay, Mr. Vajpayee had talks with the emir and other Kuwaiti leaders.

## Britain announces Rhodesia, Namibia diplomatic initiatives

LONDON, May 22 (R)-- Britain today announced a two-pronged diplomatic initiative aimed at easing Rhodesia towards legal independence.

Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington told the Upper House of Lords a top official would be sent to Salisbury to maintain contact with the new government of Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

Another British embassy -- expected to be a senior politician--will travel to Africa to talk to other nations involved in the Rhodesia dispute.

Lord Carrington described the new Conservative government's moves as "the first significant steps towards a return to legality in conditions of the widest possible international recognition."

The British foreign secretary, in office less than three weeks, announced another closely-related African initiative.

Mr. Richard Luce, a deputy foreign minister, left London tonight to discuss the Namibia (South West Africa) situation with officials in Lusaka, Cape Town and the Namibian capital of Windhoek, he said.

Officials told Reuters that U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance was informed of the British moves during talks with Lord Carrington here yesterday. Their discussions will resume tomorrow.

## According to opinion polls Canada's election may not produce majority

OTTAWA, May 22 (R)--Canadians began voting today in general elections that opinion polls say may not produce a majority government to fight the crisis spawned by resurgent separatism in French-speaking Quebec.

A record turnout of more than 10 million, out of 15 million voters was forecast for a vote in which veteran Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau faces a serious prospect of defeat after 11 years in power.

Late pre-election surveys showed his Liberal Party, dominant in Canada for all but six of the past 44 years, exactly tied in popularity with the Progressive Conservatives led by relative newcomer Joe Clark.

If predictions are borne out, neither party will have the 142 seats needed for an absolute majority in the newly-expanded 282-seat House of Commons.

In that event, one party would form a minority government, depending on the support of a third party for survival -- and perhaps precipitating another election within months.

The most likely partner in a minority government is the centre-left New Democratic Party, led by former college professor Ed Broadbent. He has refused to name his conditions for supporting either of the two big parties.

The urgent priority for any government will be the forthcoming referendum in Quebec called by the separatist government of Rene Levesque on its plans to secede from the 112-year-old Canadian Confederation.



ter Menachem Begin was awarded Monday night degree from Tel Aviv University. In an address referred to statements by Egyptian Deputy Prime al Hassan Tobani that he would organise a march lins to liberate Jerusalem. Mr. Begin said: 'I will saying merely that Jerusalem is ours forever and ed.' (AP wirephoto)



# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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The Jordan Times is published daily except Mondays.  
 Advertising and subscription rates are available from the Jordan Times Circulation Department.

## Big bucks and boycotts

ONE OF THE fruits of the Camp David peace treaty for Israel is that the Israelis will receive, courtesy of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, two military airfields, to be built in the Naqab (Negev), to replace those which Israel is giving up in returning Sinai to Egypt.

We can only speculate about the uses to which Israel will put these airbases in future. What is interesting is that the Corps of Engineers has now formed two consortia of eight American construction companies to plan and build these airbases, and that, virtually without exception, the companies involved are those which to date have undertaken large construction projects across the Arab World.

For example, in the consortium to be known as "Negev Airbase Constructors," we find Perini Corporation of Framingham, Massachusetts, which has previously done work in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia; Harbert Construction Corporation of Birmingham, Alabama and Paul N. Howard Company of Greensboro, North Carolina, who in an earlier joint venture built a \$55 million water pipeline in Abu Dhabi; and Louis Berger International of East Orange, New Jersey, which is currently doing a massive transport study, funded by USAID, in Syria.

In the other consortium, "Air Base Constructors," we find Guy F. Atkinson of San Francisco, which does 75 per cent of its business abroad and which has previously done work in Saudi Arabia, together with the Dillingham Corporation of Hawaii (no known previous Arab work). Nello L. Teer of Durham, North Carolina, which has done projects in Egypt and has been looking at others in the Arab World, and the consultants Tippetts-Abbett-McCarthy-Stratton (TAMS) of New York, who are currently working in Syria and here in Jordan.

According to reports from Washington, normal bidding procedures were suspended in putting together these consortia because of the "time constraints" of the Israeli project.

The question which inevitably asks itself is: how do these companies expect to continue garnering lucrative projects, not to mention goodwill, from Arab states when they are about to build \$1,000 million worth of military facilities for the Israelis under the terms of a bogus peace treaty which has done nothing to curb the expansionist Israeli appetite and which the entire Arab World has rejected?

The more immediate question is: what does the Arab Boycott Office in Damascus propose to do about these companies, which have earned millions of dollars, and often a substantial share of their turnover, from Arab projects (whether commissioned by Arab parties or, as in the case of the Corps of Engineers, by outside agencies)?

The Arab World has just spent considerable effort agonising over boycott measures which are being applied against Egypt. What moral force can that boycott have if the longstanding one against the Israeli enemy is erratically or incompletely applied?

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I NEWSPAPER TUESDAY refers to the conflicting stands of Egypt and Israel with regard to the autonomy negotiations which are scheduled to start on Friday. It says the negotiations are bound to fail due to the divergence of views between the two sides over the future of the occupied Arab territories and the hardening of Israel's position on the issue.

President Sadat could be the last one to realise that Israel intends to expropriate a further 1,150 dunums of Arab land around Nablus and Hebron in the West Bank in order to establish 30 new settlements to accommodate some 85,000 settlers, the paper writes.

Sadat's pretence of adhering to a comprehensive settlement to cover up for his treachery by no means helps to solve the Middle East problem, because the Egyptian leader has separated the Arab nation and sold Palestine in exchange for the separate treaty with Israel, the paper says.

Despite the talks about the coming Beersheba and Al Arish negotiations, there is no question, the paper adds, that Israel does not need Sadat now as she considers the issue an internal affair: Sadat is only needed to sign as witness to the process of annexation.

AL DUSTOUR newspaper also writes about the autonomy negotiations between Israel and Egypt on Friday. Referring to the Israeli cabinet decision on Monday which endorsed Begin's self-rule plan, the paper says the last act of the Camp David comedy has now come to light with the Israeli cabinet endorsing the prohibition of a Palestinian state and the extension of Israel's dominance over the whole of Palestine after the completion of the five-year term of self-rule.

The autonomy negotiations are bound to be a farce because they are being held against the will of the Palestinian people who, after five years of so-called self-rule will find themselves swallowed up completely by Israel, the paper writes.

It adds that though it is easy to understand the Israeli ambitions designs, one can't imagine a single reason for Egypt's involvement in them. The participation of the United States in the comedy, says the paper, causes her to lose credibility in the Arab World which now has begun to doubt her real intention regarding the Palestinian people and their problem.

Jordan, the paper concludes, has often called the world's attention to the ambiguity of the Camp David agreements and it is about Israel's settlement policy which is a preamble to a full usurpation of the whole of Palestine.

## Jordan to purchase automatic switchboard

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, May 22 (J.T.) -- In a year and a half telephone callers in

### Queen Noor visits Azraq

AZRAQ, May 22 (JNA)--Her Majesty Queen Noor today toured the Shumari reserve for rare animals, which is run by the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature.

She inspected the various sections of the reserve and was briefed on the society's programmes for breeding rare animals such as the Arabian gazelle and oryx.

The Queen also toured the pools and bird-hunting areas in the Azraq oasis as well as the water pumping stations there. Later, the Queen visited the adjoining park, and heard a briefing from Director of Tourism Michael Hamameh on plans for developing the area into a tourist centre.

Jordan will be able to dial direct to any city in the country, other Arab states and, soon thereafter, to Europe, thanks to an automatic computerised switchboard Jordan has agreed to purchase from a French company.

Minister of Communications Said Al Tell, acting on behalf of the Telecommunications Corporation as chairman of the corporation's board, signed a contract today with the Paris based company Thomson-CSF for the purchase and installation of a computerised switching centre, commonly called a "gateway" in telecommunications jargon. The contract is valued at \$7.5 million.

The switchboard will automatically connect telephone exchanges within Jordan and with all other countries with similar telephone exchange capabilities. Syria and Saudi Arabia will be the first countries Jordan will connect with. Other Arab states will soon join the list and, as soon as enough extra telephone lines are added to the system, callers will be able to dial direct to Europe.

The contract calls for the switchboard to go into operation in 18 months. It also covers instal-

lation, technical backup and training of local personnel.

The unit will be located in a specially constructed building at Abdali.

### King visits Arabiyat family

SALT, May 22 (JNA) -- His Majesty King Hussein today paid a visit to the Arabiyat family here on the 40th day of the death of the late Maj. Gen. Ghazi Arabiyat, who was director general of the Public Security Directorate.

Addressing members of the Arabiyat family, the king paid tribute to the late Major General who, he said, had offered great services to his country and shouldered his responsibilities faithfully.

The King was accompanied by Crown Prince Hassan, the Chief of the Royal Court Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, the Court Minister Amer Kharmash and the Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid.

Also visiting the Arabiyat family on the occasion were Prime Minister Mudar Badran, several cabinet members and senior government officials.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### UNRWA Activities Day

Dear Sir,

On behalf of the UNRWA staff in Jordan who are participating in the "Activities Day" at the Amman Training Centre on May 31, 1979, I should like to thank you for the article which appeared in your issue of May 20-21. However, I must draw attention to the inaccuracy of the first paragraph of this article.

First of all, the UNRWA staff are not seeking to obtain contributions for UNRWA--nor will the Agency's deficit be affected in any way. Instead the staff hope, as their contribution to the International Year of the Child, to make donations to benefit refugee children in Jordan, either by assisting camping for orphan children, by purchasing additional children's books for libraries or by other similar means.

Secondly, although funds for the Agency are not in fact involved in the Activities Day, I must stress that the Agency would not decide "to put a more light hearted face on its efforts to raise funds".

The Agency's present deficit for 1979 is \$36.5 million and the consequences which would ensue if no further significant contributions are received this year are extremely grave and would touch upon hundreds of thousands of persons in the area of the Agency's operation. In no way can such a possible eventuality be treated except in a sober and serious manner.

The UNRWA staff are organising this "Activities Day", although they realise that a structural part of the Agency's education programme is at present in jeopardy. No decision to suspend or curtail part of this programme has been taken, but it is essential that additional funds of a substantial nature be received in the very near future if the Agency's services are not to be further reduced. Needless to say, every effort to secure additional funds is being made in cooperation with the governments concerned, and it is hoped that these efforts will be successful.

Yours faithfully,

John W. Tanner  
 Director of UNRWA Affairs,  
 Jordan

P.O. Box 484  
 Amman  
 May 21, 1979

### India refutes disturbance report

Dear Sir,

Please refer to the item "Muslims Protest Killing of 500 in India" in your esteemed newspaper of May 18.

Stray incidents of communal disturbances in some parts of India are a result of our historical imperialist legacy. A majority of the communal incidents over the last decade took place on very flimsy and trivial grounds. There is no deep-rooted conflict between majority and minority communities in India. In fact most of these incidents took place on grounds not related to sanctity of religion -- rumours, disputes over land, etc. Their distorted interpretation has led to exaggerated publicity.

Jamshedpur incidents started on April 11, and were brought under control by April 13. Home Minister and Foreign Minister visited Jamshedpur on April 13. There was a debate on these incidents in both Houses of Parliament and members belonging to all political parties and communities condemned these incidents.

According to the Home Minister's statement in the Parliament, 110 people, both Hindu and Muslims, were killed, 325 wounded, and not, repeat not, 500 killed and 1,000 wounded as the memorandum pointed out. Some anti-social elements were arrested. No mosques were burnt. The Council of Islamic Organisations and Societies Delegation was informed by the Ambassador that the figures available with them were magnified. The Delegation admitted that their sources of information was not India but some other country.

Arrangements for relief were made immediately by the government and voluntary bodies from all sects and religions. Temporary constructions were put up in house people. Materials were provided. All possible assistance was given to the victims of the disturbances. The Chief Minister of Bihar appointed a three-member tribunal to look into the disturbances and announced a programme of rehabilitation which included all aspects.

The concerned authorities have always been vigilant and prompt in preventing and even stopping such incidents in time. There is no doubt about the seriousness of the government to prevent these occurrences. A non-aligned Minorities Commission with a wide mandate for protection of minorities had been set up. A high-powered committee headed by the Deputy Prime Minister, consisting of the Home Minister, Chief Ministers, leaders of Opposition parties, among others, has also been set up to find a solution to communal problems.

As our Ambassador had mentioned in an interview with Jordan's Al Akhbar news paper on Jan. 26, 1979, several measures are being taken to promote national integration and harmony between different religions which form part of India's policy where all religions enjoy full freedom with constitutional guarantee.

Yours faithfully,

R.K. Soni  
 Press Attache

Embassy of India  
 P.O. Box 2168  
 Amman

May 19, 1979

## ECONOSCOPE

### Petrodollars, pounds and oil revenues

By Jawad Ahmad

A REPORT in the Financial Times of May 19 aroused my curiosity. It concerned a court battle between the two leading gambling casinos in London, Ladbroke's and the Playboy Club. Playboy, which has been facing stiff competition from Ladbroke's, filed a suit against Ladbroke's accusing them of trespassing on Playboy territory.

The court case is not my main concern. But the figures which were quoted by the Financial Times indicate that the pre-tax profits of the three leading gambling casinos in England were £8.2 million in 1975, £52.3 million in 1976 and £39 million in 1977. The money exchanged for chips (called the drop) in the leading casinos increased from £225 million in 1972/73 to £477 million in 1975/76. The figure then jumped to £680 million in 1976/77 and to £730 million in 1977/78.

There was a sneaky remark that Playboy was counting on its gambling profits to cover its deficit in pornographic publications. This is made possible by the large number of Arab gamblers flocking to London casinos to squander their petrodollars.

There is no point in denying the fact that considerable amounts of Arab money are lost at the gambling tables not only in London, but also in Paris, Monte Carlo, and Las Vegas. But why this sneak attack on Arabs?

Well, it coincides with the general mood in Europe and the United States of resentment of the Arab stand on oil pricing. Moreover, it serves the ambitions of Israel to perpetuate its occupation of

Arab territories and control their resources.

Some facts may be warranted at this juncture. First, the oil-producing Arab states are paying more than 7.5 per cent of their GNP's in aid to other developing countries. By contrast, the more generous industrialised Western country is paying more than 1 per cent.

There is also an overemphasis on Arab wealth. The total GNP of small oil-producing states barely adds up to that of Holland.

Another fact is that most oil revenues are stashed away in Western banks. Some of the money is recycled to other Arab countries via the Euro-dollar market at commercial rates. While the purchasing power of these resources is diminishing day by day, and no one is pointing finger at those losses which are at least ten times greater as the money spent on gambling.

The gambling casinos of London, Monte Carlo and Las Vegas were not meant when they were first established, to accommodate the Arab gambling craze. Actually, they were built to meet whims of Europeans and Americans. Why criticise them?

I am not defending the idea of Arabs going away large sums of money. But the money levelled against Arabs in the Western media is unbiased. Not all Arabs are gamblers and not all of them are happy with what is happening to their money.

Now, what if the Arab countries were to what Iran has done? Would the Western media be happier with the Arabs? The answer is obvious.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Photo Exhibit

The French Cultural Centre presents an exhibit of photos on Provence, which is open during regular hours.

### Art Exhibit

The Circassian School presents an exhibit of paintings by its students. The school is located on the road that leads to the Orthodox Club.

### French Documentary

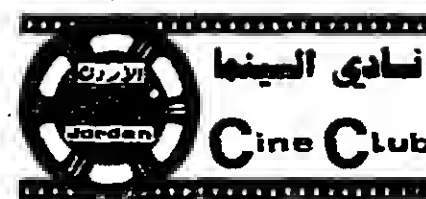
The French Cultural Centre presents a documentary about Provence entitled "Culture et traditions Provençales" at 6:00 p.m. on Monday.

### Fine Arts Week

A film about Soviet fine arts is showing at the Jordanian Artists' Association at 5:00 p.m. An exhibition of works by Jordanian artists is on display at the same place.

### Concert

The Spanish Cultural Centre presents a guitar concert by duo guitarists Moreno-Garcia Mengual. The concert takes place at the Haya Arts Centre at 7:00 p.m. Open invitation.



The club's committee invites interested members to a meeting and a film showing of

"The Golden Age Of Comedy"

on Monday 28/5/79 at 8 p.m. At the Haya Centre Theatre.

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## Agriculture team prepares pasture land plan for south

AMMAN, May 22 (JNA) -- A committee of specialists formed by the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development is preparing a plan for the development of pasture land in southern Jordan, head of the committee, Dr. Hamid Misoukar announced here today.

He said current studies of these regions and the plan to be worked out for their development aim at improving the economics and social standards of the inhabitants, further expanding the green pastures.

## FURNISHED APARTMENTS

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سكوا لاجل



# Azraq: historic oasis with a sparkling future

By photos  
by Cromwell  
Jordan Times

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Azraq Three months ago a large new resthouse was opened. Attached to the resthouse are 24 comfortable cottages that will be rented for JD 3.5 per night; they are merely waiting for the installation of air conditioning units for them to be ready for occupancy. Each pair of two-bed cottages can be interconnected. The buildings all have an attractive Arab motif. A large swimming pool being constructed between the two rows of cottages is expected to be completed in three months.

One hundred metres away an open-air bath-fed by a sulphur-rich hot spring has been built with several picnic tables scattered around it.

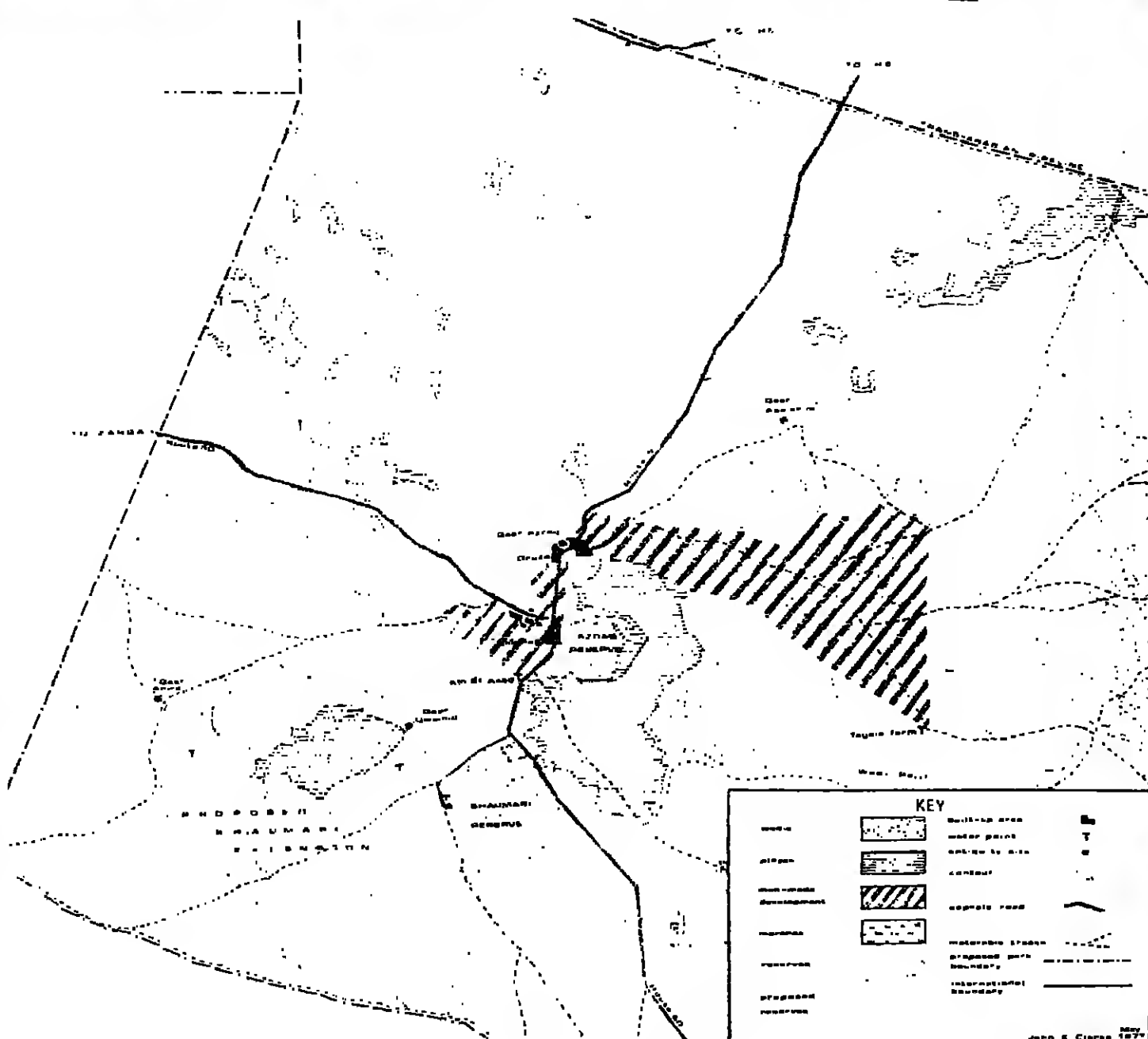
These new facilities are located in what is called the Azraq National Park, the entrance to which turns off from the road that connects the Shashan village to the Druse village. (National park is actually a misnomer since no law for national parks in Jordan exists at present. There are only a few trees in the vicinity of the new resthouse at present but, according to Mr. Hamarneh, thousands of trees are to be planted in the area.) There is nothing to break the calm of the expanse of desert that runs out from the water and vegetation of the oasis as far as the eye can see.

As the Azraq Oasis is Jordan's only permanent body of standing water in 12,000 square miles of desert, it is, understandably, a favourite place for a picnic and swim. At present, however, the facilities for these activities are grossly inadequate to meet the growing need. With the opening of the new road, hundreds of school-children descend on the oasis on Fridays and holidays. They are attracted to the pools of water that have not been touched off, as is the case with those that form part of the water supply pumped to Irbid.

These pools are often not clean. They are surrounded by areas reduced to mud flats by flooding and the frequent passage of vehicles. The water and surroundings are littered with trash left behind by careless picnickers or simply dumped there. This desecration of the natural beauty of the spot has reached the stage where unless some action is taken soon it will take a great deal of work to undo the damage. Mr. Hamarneh indicated that future plans call for the addition of picnic tables and toilet facilities. (Another idea is to build trails that weave between the pools that form part of the oasis.)

Once there was an abundance of animals that populated the desert surrounding Azraq. Among those who enjoyed hunting these animals were Omayyad Caliphs and Princes who left their magnificent palaces in Damascus to spend months in castles built specially to hunt wild ass and other species as the frescoes at Qusayr Amrah clearly testify.

Except for smaller, usually nocturnal creatures such as hares and foxes, the game is long since gone. To remedy this the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN) has set up the Shashan Reserve for rare animals near Azraq. At present it has several Arabian gazelles and seven of the now very rare Arabian oryx, which, ironically, had to be imported from Qatar and the United States. The reserve is presently in the process of acquiring wild asses from Iran and ostriches from America.



A map showing the two villages of Azraq, the Shashan reserve and environs.



An aerial view of the Azraq oasis. (Photo courtesy Ali)

The RSCN has ambitious plans. The government has agreed to expand the area of the Shashan Reserve from the present 22 square metres to 300 square metres, and part of the oasis has been set aside as the Azraq Wetland Reserve.

RSCN's work can only progress slowly because of the limited funds available to the society. However, running the resthouse and cottages used by the hunters, which can accommodate up to 30 persons, brings in some income during the hunting season (generally from October to March). Members of the society pay JD 3 and non-members pay JD 5 to spend the night in one of the cabins.

Azraq Castle, located in the Druse village of Azraq, was built of black basalt rock by the Romans in 300 A.D. and has particular interest because of its historical significance in the Arab revolt against Turkey during the First World War. T.E. Lawrence (of Arabia) and Ali Ibn Al Hussein—one of the sons of Hussein Ibn Ali, Sheriff of Mecca and leader of the revolt—made the castle their northern headquarters in Jordan. "for progress" sake we determined to build to Azraq. Partly it would be a preaching base, from which to spread our movement in the North; partly it would be a centre of intelligence," writes Lawrence in his autobiographical "Seven Pillars of Wisdom".

The Ministry of Tourism has carried out repairs to the castle so that the modern visitor will not have to suffer the inconveniences that forced the Arabs to go to great lengths to make it possible

to winter there during the revolt. The castle was built strategically at the edge of the oasis and "few men would venture either over the labyrinth of lava or through the marshes—the two approaches to our fortress," wrote Lawrence. One of the castle's unique features is that the two entrances can be sealed off by doors made of solid slabs of basalt rock a foot thick with pivots cut into them which swivel in sockets cut into the threshold and lintel.

At present Azraq is very apparently on the verge of a significant change. With great potential for development, it is also susceptible to abuse by the crowds that are rushing to it down the newly built road. The words of T.E. Lawrence on entering Azraq on camel-back over 60 years ago are a suitable reminder of its value of yore and may be a suitable context for its future development: "Of Azraq as at Rum, one said 'Numen mes' [the spirit of God is here]. But

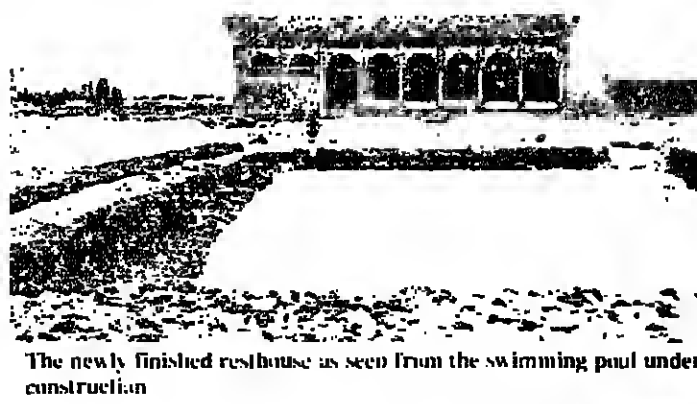
were magically haunted; but whereas Rum was vast and echoing and God-like, Azraq's unfathomable silence was steeped in knowledge of wandering poets, champions, lost kingdoms, all the crime and chivalry and dead magnificence of Hira and Ghassan. Each stone or blade of it was radiant with half-memory of the luminous silky Eden, which had passed so long ago."



The window in the room used by Lawrence of Arabia at Qasr Azraq. The beams supporting the ceiling are made of basalt.



The doors at Qasr Azraq are made of solid slabs of basalt. They still can be opened and closed.



The newly finished resthouse as seen from the swimming pool under construction



An aerial view of the new resthouse and 24 cabins, built by the Ministry of Tourism (Photo courtesy Ministry of Tourism)

## TODAY'S WEATHER

The weather will be fine with scattered low clouds. Winds will be northwesterly moderate. In Aqaba there will be northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

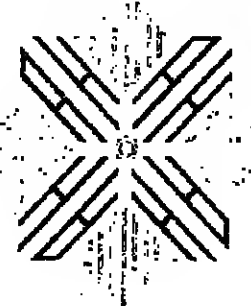
(Temperature in °C)

	low	high
Amman	11	23
Aqaba	19	32
Deserts	13	27
Jordan Valley	17	31

The British Embassy, including the Commercial Section and Visa Section, will be closed on Sunday (as usual) and Monday, May 28.

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## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. dollar	306.00/308.00
U.K. sterling	628.00/632.00
West German mark	159.20/160.20
Swiss franc	175.80/176.80
French franc	68.90/69.30
Italian lire	
(for every 100)	35.70/35.90
Japanese yen	
(for every 100)	139.50/140.40
Dutch guilder	146.30/147.20
Swedish crown	69.50/70.00

## AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Name of Company	Par Value	Volume Traded	High	Low	Closing Price
Arab Investment Bank	JD 1,000	1,500	1,100	1,100	1,100
Jordan Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	50	1,010	1,010	1,010
Housing Bank	JD 1,000	350	1,180	1,180	1,180
Industrial Development Bank	JD 1,000	300	1,370	1,370	1,370
Dar Al Dawa-Investment	JD 1,000	7,000	3,150	2,800	2,800
Arab International Hotels	JD 1,000	500	0,710	0,710	0,710
Arab Pharmaceutical	JD 5,000	78	22,500	22,550	22,550
Arab Aluminium	JD 1,000	100	0,900	0,900	0,900
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	213	1,390	1,390	1,390
International Construction and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	1,000	0,900	0,900	0,900
Jordan Cement	JD 10,000	145	15,400	15,300	15,400
Jordan Refinery	JD 5,000	600	6,700	6,690	6,700

Value of total volume traded, Tuesday, May 22: JD 33,658

Total number of shares traded: 11,851

Government Development Bonds	Par Value	Number Traded	Volume Traded	Year of Maturity	Selling Price
Total Volume traded: JD 104	JD 10,000	10	104	1988	10,420
Total number of bonds traded: 10					

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## FLAT FOR RENT

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# Jordan in History: the copper industry of old

In a series of articles by Professor

It is a most geographical fact that the Jordan Valley is a most fertile area, and although in many cases beautiful to look at and watch, they are a source of danger.

One would expect such an area to have been denied the presence of human beings; but the case is not so. Man, at least as far back as the Chalcolithic Age, seems to have set up his abodes, of various natures, in more than one place; this is not to mention some sort of occupation going back even to the Neolithic Age!

What actually drew man to settle in one way or another, in those dreary places? Not only in the Araba Valley, but also in parts of Sinai? Occasionally man drove his herds to feed the scanty pastures which the little rain which falls there enables to appear. Again some fairly regular water supply may bring people to a place. We are inclined to believe that the springs of the area where Petra later rose to fame, could not have been completely unknown to earlier people.

But two things were responsible for man's settlements in the area. On the one hand there are fairly wealthy resources of salt, copper, bitumen, and sulphur. Colouring materials were mined from the southern Jordan areas. Sinai, in addition, was rich in turquoise, the extraction of which seems to have been a very early attraction for people. On the other hand caravan routes crossed this area from Sinai, the Naqab (Negev) in southern Palestine, the Araba, passed through Beida, about eight kilometres to the north of Petra, and then to Wadi Sirhan which in turn connected the previously mentioned areas with the north-western parts of Arabia. Another route, the "King's Way", which led from Syria, along the edges of the mountains of Moab and Edom, to the Gulf of Aqaba and Arabia, met with the aforementioned route at Beida. Whenever conditions permitted, man carried merchandise, first on the donkey, and later on the camel, from one

place to another. One should keep in mind that after the advent of Islam the term *al-hajj* (the pilgrim's route) came to be applied to an eastern route parallel to the "King's Way", and to the Suez-Aqaba Sinai routes.

Archaeological surveys and excavations, in Jordan and neighbouring areas, have been revealing some astonishing facts concerning peoples, habitations, occupations and movements. The pictures of all this has been changing for some time; and normally towards becoming clearer. It is true that in many cases the last word has not been said—as it is it may never be said, as long as people differ in their interpretation of finds and facts. But our knowledge has increased considerably.

This article is concerned, in the first place, with a subject which has a technical twist. It deals with the copper industry in the Araba Valley, which seems to have begun some time in the early centuries of the fourth millennium, during the archaeological period known as the Chalcolithic. In this brief survey we shall use words such as "metallurgy" and "industries". I think a word of caution is invited here! When we speak of, or hear about metal works nowadays, the first thing that springs to our minds is the picture of proper "installations" where all kinds of machines are manufactured. Even those who had never had the opportunity of being actually within reach of such big plants, must have seen their advertisement pictures, either in the papers or on television. So let us obliterate such pictures from our minds when we speak about "metallurgy and technology" of those remote centuries.

I am inclined to suggest that what should be associated with such words, for those periods of history—say of prehistory—is more an idea: a step which man took at a certain unknown, and probably unknowable, moment where he used two substances, one harder than the other, thus breaking the latter into some components which he later shaped for a new use. The age of metal began, metallurgy was born, but it was

just a birth; and a long time separates birth from maturity. Here we are concerned with birth!

The earliest traces of human settlement in Wadi Araba and the Sinai, particularly in its southern parts, go back to the Chalcolithic Age, and this occupation by people seems to have continued throughout the Early-Middle Bronze Age, i.e. throughout the fourth and third millennia B.C. Racial affiliations of the people that occupied the habitation sites that have been excavated have not been determined, beyond the possible fact that they were semi-nomadic; but the motive for their coming to this arid, seemingly empty, area has been, more or less, ascertained.

Extracting of turquoise (mainly in Sinai) and mining of copper, this covering the larger area. Then came the transport of both to the areas desirous of having them. Some time in the third millennium walkie people moved about the area. Were they migrating people who, for one reason or another, preferred this route to the more northerly—the Nile Delta—Palestine coastal route? Or were they people who came out of the North Araba desert lands, seeking more prosperous regions and thus followed this shorter passage to Egypt? Migrations and penetration of ancient peoples remain interesting, although thorny subjects; and this one is not the least to which the description may apply.

During this period copper-hungry people looked for "copper ore nodules", which were picked when washed away from their original stone formation, or were actually quarried in much the same way stone is quarried. But even shaft mining seems to have been known then. These "nodules" were available because they existed in fairly large quantities.

The copper ore nodules were then taken to places for "dressing". This process may be summed up in having the nodules crushed, using granite instruments, in the form of heavy mortars. Then the ore is separated from the unnecessary residue. Later came smelting which was a

more advanced process and needed better organisation.

Thus a copper industry, with an organisation rather astounding for the age, developed in the Araba Valley. But this might have been in existence in the south Jordan mountainous region about the same time, it was known in southern Palestine.

Beno Rothenberg has written: "(We) must now consider the Chalcolithic-Early Bronze Age occupation of this huge desert, from the Nile Delta to the Araba, and probably well into the Trans-Jordan Plateau and north-west Arabia, as the earliest and... the most intensive... phase of history of sedentary occupation in this area...one may see here in this two-sided, large-scale, movement of copper-smelting and turquoise-mining people into Sinai the natural meeting place of African and Asian cultures in Pre-dynastic times, a cultural land bridge between Africa and Asia."

The Araba copper mining and smelting sites were concentrated mainly in the Muneijya (Meneiyeh) area, Ain Ghayyan, with its springs and its marshes of Sibkh Isaly I et Taba, attracted agricultural people, who utilized the land during the rainy season, but seemingly depended on cisterns which kept rain water.

Beno Rothenberg advances the opinion that perhaps here existed a "seasonal interchange but parallel occupation of two different landscapes, by the same people. The food-growing members of the community moving up to the farming areas in the mountains for the rainy season, only to come down again in the central tribal settlements... when drinking water gave out in the mountains."

From the fourteenth to the twelfth centuries Pharaonic Egypt was seriously interested in the Araba copper mines. The local tribes cooperated.

Apparently Sinai copper mines, such as those of Serahit al-Khadim, must have been exhausted or nearly so. Copper was more and more in demand, particularly when it was found out that an alloy of it with tin, bronze, proved to be an effective metal lot

weapons and instruments.

A few interesting matters should be observed in this new enterprise. For one thing there was a careful planning of cisterns, 10-17 metres deep, to retain water for domestic use and for irrigation purposes. As anyone who had lived in our part of the world about fifty years or so ago knows, people in places like Nazareth and Jerusalem in Palestine and Amman and Karak in Jordan, depended on similar cisterns for their water. I remember the rope marks on the mouths of the two cisterns my grandfather had in his house in Nazareth. Rope marks have been found on the mouths of the cisterns of Araba Valley.

Another thing to be remembered about the exploitation of copper mines in the area is the fact that camps had stone buildings. These were houses, store rooms and workshops. Tools used were mainly stone tools.

Technologically copper ore was now reduced into metallic copper, which made its manufacture easier, and numerous artistic pieces of jewellery could be produced. The process of reducing the ore into metallic copper meant an advance in the techniques of the workers. It probably also demanded a larger number of workers. In the view of experts on the subject the mining industry was now a large scale enterprise, and it was carried out under the protection of Egyptian forces. In other words it was one of those colonisation projects which served the economic purposes of the state.

People living and working there, whether then or earlier, did have some religious practices. During the Ramassid control of the area, worship of Egyptian gods became predominant, as testified by the existence of a temple for Hathor. But this did not eliminate the worship, cults and rituals of other peoples, who were Semite in origin. Votive engravings and burial customs have been found which represented the beliefs of Medianites and Amalekites, helpers and associates of the Egyptians, who controlled, while the former groups provided manpower.

The Egyptian presence there protected routes and caravans. It may be assumed that frankincense which came from southern Arabia by overland route was sent to Egypt under official protection.

What has been of particular interest to archaeologists is Jazirat (the island of) Faroun at the end of the Gulf of Aqaba. It had casemate walls of formidable dimensions, it was close to the land, and it had a well protected harbour. "...The men who conceived it, the defensive wall and harbour of Jazirat Faroun, were men of the sea, and the most skilled of the master builders."

The constructions on the island, or at least most of them, belong to a later period than the one we had just discussed. One of the known facts of history that by the late eleventh and early tenth centuries B.C., the Phoenicians became the master sea-traders of the Red Sea (besides being Mediterranean seamen). By that time they had mastered the building trade. Could it be that they were responsible for all this, or most of it?

The Nabateans, masters of trade and commerce and artists in stone, metal, pottery, and coins, must have had some interest in copper mining in the Araba Valley. But it was when the Romans occupied Petra, early in the second century A.D., and the new Provincia Arabia, with its capital as Bosra (Bosra), was created that more active copper mining was activated.

The Third Legion Cyrenaica, which had been in Egypt and had a great deal of mining experience in upper Egypt was stationed, under Hadrian, in Bosra. It is likely that active copper mining in Araba was resumed by this Legion. The Roman road system which connected the Red Sea port of Aila with Syria, and also with Sinai, did help this development. The actual workers in the mines and at smelting sites were Christian slaves or convicts.

There were two new methods which the Romans introduced anew into the industry. Firstly they used metal chisels for quarrying and digging shafts. This probably made it possible for

them to dig deeper and reach richer deposits. In the second place the Romans, although allowing smaller smelting sites to continue to exist, concentrated on one major smelting site—that of Bir Hindis, where water was available throughout the year.

But the Romans did not restrict their mining activities to the Araba Valley; Feinan and Sinai were utilized.

This tradition of mining was carried on to the fourth century A.D., under the Byzantines, but not at the same. This may be attributed to the lack of sedentary dwellers in the area, a situation which seems to have continued under the early Arab regimes. But under the Mamluks, and particularly from late in the 13th century, there was a revival in the copper mining in the Araba Valley. At Ras Al Naqh there is a smithy, an evidence of Mamluke interest in the matter.

Copper entered into the lives of ancient societies in the Chalcolithic Age, its use spread gradually in the following periods; but the real value of copper became apparent when it was used to produce bronze. But as tin, the other material necessary for the production of bronze, was rare, the use of this alloy took a long time to fashion the life of people, especially in the field of arms and armour.

Jordan today is planning to increase its economies by utilizing every possible source of the land—soil and subsoil alike. Hence the interest the government of Jordan has in its plans of development concerning the Wadi Araba copper mines. Studies have been made, plans are almost ready, and pilot projects are at hand.

Technology of the twentieth century may be able to get more out of the copper mines of Jordan, but the story of the exploitation of these "copper ore nodules" throughout 3,000 or 6,000 years is certainly a fascinating one—more so because man used stone implements and tools to extract the ore, and depended on charcoal for smelting. This was rather unfortunate because man depleted the area of trees.

# Circassian school works to preserve heritage

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was trying to occupy their country. In spite of the bitter and heroic resistance to occupation, at the end of 293 years of war, they were beaten and their country was taken away from them. So these Muslim, Indo-European people had to leave Caucasus, which occupies the area between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea, in the northern part of the Caucasus Mountains, and emigrate to the Ottoman Empire. Later their southward emigration increased as a result of the agreement reached at the Congress of Berlin in 1878.

At present Circassians are inseparably interwoven into the fabric of Jordanian society, enriching its already interesting texture with the shape and colour of their culture. In spite of the passage of over a century, these shapes and colours are vivid in their social customs, in the different dialects of their language, in their lively yet graceful folk dancing, in the tight-fitting military-like costumes of their men and in the slim-waisted, flowing dresses of their women.

In order to preserve and perpetuate this heritage, the ladies' branch of the Circassian Society, which was established in 1971, started a Circassian School at a rented villa on the way to the Orthodox Club in 1974. The society trained teachers in the Circassian language in order to teach the children their mother tongue in addition to Arabic. English is also taught in this school.



Preparations for last year's school party.

The school opened its doors with only 14 students in 1974. At that time the teaching staff consisted of one teacher and a headmistress. There was a caretaker at the school who also did the cleaning. Now, after five years, the school which had started as a nursery and kindergarten offers classes up to the level of 4th grade,

having six classes consisting of 130 students. It has a staff of eight teachers and a headmistress. It has three buses to bring children to school and take them back home. But this is not all. The ladies' branch of the Circassian Society received a generous gift from His Majesty King Hussein in 1975. The King gave the society 14

dunums of lands on the way to Na'ur, on the top of a hill, on which to build a new school. The society's active ladies did not waste any time; with almost no tuitus at hand, they set out to get plans for the buildings, and once these were completed, they collected contributions from individuals and institutions, arranged

dinner parties, fashion shows and musical evenings, raised the necessary fund in four short years and had the first school building erected. This is one of the three buildings they plan to have eventually.

This first building's cornerstone was laid by Her Highness Princess Alia, who has been president of the ladies' branch of the Circassian Society since 1978. The inside of the building will be completed before the beginning of next school year. It had originally been planned for the kindergarten students; but for the time being it will be used for the first, second, third, fourth and fifth grades. The kindergarten students will remain next year in the same villa they are now occupying on the way to the Orthodox Club.

"Next year, with God's permission," says Mrs. Nabila Hassan, the acting president of the Circassian Women's Society, "we will continue with the rest of the two buildings."

She speaks with great confidence. She speaks of sports halls, music rooms, art sections, as if they are already in existence. "There is no doubt in my mind that we will achieve everything we are hoping to achieve," she says. She adds with a trace of smile on her face: "We cannot stop now, can we?" This undemonstrative woman in her early fifties, hides a dynamism which unfailingly inspires the people around her underneath her calm exterior.

The school is also lucky to have Miss Huda Abideh as its headmistress. Although this dedicated, unassuming young woman has

been with the school right from the beginning, there is a freshness and openness about her, as if she were newly appointed.

Her attitude is heart-warming. She expresses her personal aims about the school in these words: "We started this school with a handful of children. We tried to give them the best kind of education we could imagine. Now, as the years go by, we are learning what more we can give them. We know now that education is not just knowing how to read and write, to do your sums, to know historical facts.

"In addition to this basic education, the children should be exposed to music and arts to expand their souls; they should be able to do sports in order for their young bodies to develop to healthy maturity. Children should be

encouraged into idealism, in order to make them serve their community and their country. Jordan, to the best of their ability.

"They should be taught to become straightforward, law-abiding citizens. We encourage these aspects with all our might, by good behaviour and by being respectful of each other's rights at school. The teachers are trying to set good examples, by their dignified, and yet gentle manner. The teachers in our school are not allowed to shout at the children and to scold them harshly. We believe that a teacher should gain the respect of her students without having to use any force, otherwise she would lose her own self-respect.

"And lastly, we like our students to establish strong friendships among each other in their early lives. We believe such early friendships will endure, and friends will help each other and support each other later, when faced with the difficulties of life."



The Circassian School's children at a performance.



A class of children, ready and eager to learn.



The pioneer students of the Circassian School in 1974.



## Scottish Football League Championship

GLASGOW, Scotland, May 22 (R)—Celtic won the Scottish Football League Championship for the 31st time by scoring four goals in the last 23 minutes for a 4-2 victory over arch-rivals Rangers here last night. The victory in their last match of the season clinched the premier division title for Celtic and provided a bitter disappointment for Rangers, who could have taken the title by drawing last night and winning their two remaining matches. Celtic's triumph capped an amazing comeback for the Glasgow side, who were in dire straits in eighth place halfway through their 36-game league season. Last night they trailed 1-0 at half time to an Alex MacDonald goal, and their chances looked to have disappeared when striker John Doyle was sent off for kicking an opponent after 55 minutes. But they were far from disheartened and they began their fightback in the 67th minute when Roy Aitken squeezed in a shot at the near post. Eight minutes later George McCluskey put them ahead 2-1. Rangers scored to even the match, but Celtic reapplied the pressure and were rewarded five minutes from time when Rangers' Colin Jackson turned a cross from McCluskey into his own net. Then in the final seconds Murdo McLeod connected from the edge of the area. Billy McNeill, in his first season as Celtic's manager, said: "It was a great performance. It was the players' night though I would like to think I helped. I'm delighted for them."

## Swiss host 'replay' of World Cup final

BERNE, May 22 (R)—In 1314, the mayor of London issued a proclamation forbidding football in the city, and over 650 years later officials in the same capital still complain regularly about the unruly behaviour of soccer supporters. The city of Berne, nestling neat and contented in full view of the magnificent Swiss Alps seems far removed from the clamour of modern football, but tonight it stages a repeat of last year's World Cup final between Argentina and the Netherlands. Perhaps surprisingly, Switzerland was one of the seven founder members of the International Soccer Federation (FIFA) on June 21, 1904. But its real moment of glory came in 1954 when they staged the World Cup, reaching the quarter-finals and grabbing a 3-0 lead against Austria inside the first 20 minutes. Unfortunately, the Swiss collapsed equally dramatically, losing the game 7-5. Despite its lack of success since, Switzerland remains the home of FIFA, which for 75 years with a varying degree of success has governed international soccer. It



## Baseball Standings

## National League

## EAST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	25	13	.658	—
Montreal	22	14	.611	2
St. Louis	20	16	.556	4
Pittsburgh	18	18	.500	6
Chicago	15	19	.441	8
New York	12	23	.343	11½

## WEST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	23	15	.605	—
San Francisco	22	19	.537	2½
Houston	23	20	.535	2½
Los Angeles	20	23	.465	5½
San Diego	17	26	.395	8½
Atlanta	12	25	.359	9½

## Monday's games

Pittsburgh 4, Montreal 2  
Philadelphia 5, St. Louis 3  
Atlanta 7, Houston 5  
San Diego 3, Los Angeles 2

## American League

## EAST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	26	13	.667	—
Boston	24	14	.632	1½
New York	22	18	.550	4½
Milwaukee	21	20	.512	6
Detroit	15	19	.441	8½
Cleveland	16	23	.410	10
Toronto	11	31	.262	16½

## WEST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Minnesota	25	13	.658	—
California	25	15	.625	1
Texas	21	17	.564	3½
Kansas City	22	19	.537	4½
Chicago	10	20	.474	7
Oakland	15	26	.366	11½
Seattle	14	28	.333	13

## Monday's games

Toronto 8, Cleveland 1  
Detroit 3, New York 1  
Minnesota 7, Texas 6  
Seattle 14, Kansas City 7

was FIFA, notably through the drive and vision of Frenchman Jules Rimet and Henry Delaunay, who launched the first World Cup in Uruguay in 1930. Since those early days the number of countries affiliated to FIFA has risen dramatically from seven to 146. Soccer, in both the way it is played and presented, has changed enormously. The World Cup has attained a popularity undreamed of by its founders, with millions of fans throughout the world watching last year's tournament in Argentina on television. Eleven months later, opinion is still divided as to the merits of Argentina's triumph, and FIFA hopes a few of the arguments will be settled tonight in the Wankdorf Stadium. Certainly the Netherlands are eager to gain revenge, although Argentina's manager Cesar Luis Menotti, has insisted since his team's arrival that Argentina is simply another friendly international, with added significance. But despite Menotti's protestations thousands of television viewers in Europe and South America hope to see another full-blooded and exciting clash. Havelange, the Brazilian president of FIFA, will present winners of the match with a special trophy. The game will be decided on penalties if the scores are level after 90 minutes. It has been a momentous week for Mr. Havelange, who has seen FIFA accept his proposals for an increase in the number of teams for the 1982 World Cup in Spain from 16 to 24. Like so many of FIFA's decisions in the past, this one has not met with universal approval with many critics arguing that the championships will be more and far too costly. Doubtless the controversy will continue simmer over the next three years, but FIFA has survived such storms and is likely to weather this one. For tonight at least Argentina and the Netherlands will try and settle their own argument.

## European Weightlifting Championships

VARNA, Bulgaria, May 22 (R)—Nikolai Kolesnikov of Soviet Union broke two of his own world records yesterday as he walked away with all three titles in the featherweight division of the European Weightlifting Championships here. The 25-year-old Olympic, world and European champion set his first world record in the clean and jerk as he lifted 166 kilograms (kgs) more than his previous record. As a measure of his dominance came into the competition with a first lift of 155 kgs. After all other competitors had dropped out, the next best clean and was 150 kgs. Kolesnikov went on to set an overall total of 2 kgs for the combined snatch and jerk, which was 2.5 kgs over previous world mark. His nearest rival, Georgi Todorov of Bulgaria, making a comeback after two years out of competition to injury, was a full 20 kgs behind the Russian overall.

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# ACP countries meet over EEC proposals for trade, aid pact

BRUSSELS, May 22 (R)—African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries meet today to examine the European Economic Community's proposals for a new trade and aid pact, which may include demands for a link between foreign assistance and human rights.

This issue had been highlighted by reports from Amnesty International of a massacre of children in the Central African Republic.

The reports have been denied by Emperor Bokassa but will give new impetus to demands from within EEC states for a link between aid and human rights.

The 57 ACP countries are meeting at ministerial level in Brussels to prepare for what they hope are final negotiations with the nine EEC members on Thursday on a new aid pact to replace the 1975 Convention.

But the EEC proposals left unanswered two major questions not yet agreed between the nine, which the ACP states must have answers before they can prepare

their final position. These are the size of aid over the next five years and the human rights issue.

The ACP countries insist that aid should not be tied to their performance on human rights, saying this would amount to interference in their internal affairs.

The EEC has deliberately left the size of the aid package to the last minute. The nine are due to agree among themselves on Thursday morning, hours before meeting ACP ministers.

While informed sources put the likely size of the EEC offer at less than \$8 billion, ACP sources indicated they may seek a figure nearer \$20 billion.

The more generous the package offered by the EEC, the easier it will be for the ACP countries to

accept other terms which they do not welcome at first sight, diplomats said.

ACP sources said the most controversial issue during the negotiations with the EEC on Thursday and Friday is likely to be the earnings stabilisation scheme for ACP mineral production.

They want it to parallel the existing "Stahex" system, which covers 18 farm products and iron ore, by guaranteeing to support price levels, thus keeping up the producing countries' purchasing power.

The scheme proposed by the EEC relates to levels of production, not prices.

The ACP countries also want to ensure that Senegal and Gabon are included in the minerals scheme, a point left in doubt by the EEC proposals.

The 57 must also decide on where the new pact will be signed.

The Togolese capital of Lome is the most favoured candidate, diplomatic sources said, but Khartoum and Nairobi are also possible sites.



Californians wait in line for petrol

## Netherlands reopens its 'most sensational' war crimes trial

THE HAGUE, May 22 (R)—The Dutch Supreme Court ordered millionaire art collector Pieter Menten to face a new trial on war crimes charges.

The five-member bench upheld an appeal by the attorney-general against the decision of a lower chamber last December to free the 79-year-old businessman and art collector from prison, court president Charles Moons announced.

The new trial will take place in Rotterdam.

Legal proceedings against Mr. Menten, who will be 80 on Saturday, started shortly after the Second World War. The case turned into the Netherlands' most sensational war crimes trial.

He was jailed for 15 years by an Amsterdam court in December 1947 but the verdict was quashed by the Supreme Court last May on the grounds that Mr. Menten had been promised immunity by the Dutch Justice Ministry more than a quarter of a century ago.

Attorney-General Jan Remmelink, in appealing against this decision, said the Hague court had failed to find out why Mr. Menten had been given such a pledge.

Earlier, 32-year-old Dan White, who had been convicted of shooting dead Mayor George Moscone and city official Harvey Milk, was given a jail sentence which means he could be released in three years. The prosecutor had sought the death penalty for Mr. White.

Mr. Moscone's successor as mayor, Dianne Feinstein, was trapped inside City Hall during the battle. The demonstrators finally dispersed, leaving the area littered with stones and debris, when a cold, damp fog swept over the city.

## Killer of California officials sentenced; demonstrators riot

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22 (R)—Five thousand chanting demonstrators, angered by a court's lenient sentence on the killer of San Francisco's mayor and an aide, went on the rampage last night, leaving dozens of people injured and a trail of burned cars and smashed windows.

The rioters, shouting "he got away with murder," threw tear gas into the lobby of City Hall and smashed down the building's glass-paned doors.

Police using riot control gas forced back the crowds. Several dozen demonstrators and policemen were injured in ensuing scuffles. Scores of demonstrators

were arrested.

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## Denktash: Turkish, Greek Cypriots '180 degrees apart'

NICOSIA, May 22 (R)—Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş yesterday dashed hopes of an early deal with the Greek Cypriots, declaring: "We are 180 degrees apart."

He put a damper on reports that his weekend summit with Cyprus President Spyros Kyprianou had brought a breakthrough in the deadlock over the divided island. The two men agreed that regular negotiations should resume next

month after a two-year break. But yesterday Mr. Denktaş warned: "Please do not think that what has been achieved is a breakthrough on the substance of the problem because it is not."

"It is merely a breakthrough in bringing two communities together who have refused to be together," he told a news conference in Famagusta.

President Kyprianou said yesterday he hoped the new negotiations would mark the start of progress towards a solution of the Cyprus problem, the Cyprus News Agency said.

"Undue optimism is not justified but, on the other hand, one should not be pessimistic," he said in a speech. "On our part, we shall do our best."

In an apparent tilt at Mr. Denktaş's outspoken comments, he said he regretted that the other side was already making statements "which, to say the least, are not constructive at all."

"What we have agreed is to negotiate," he said. "We have not agreed to negotiate through a public dialogue."

Cyprus has been unofficially partitioned since 1974 when Turkish troops invaded and occupied the northern part of the island.

Mr. Denktaş said yesterday: "I am sorry to say that on the substance of the matter, the parties are 180 degrees apart."

"We are united in keeping an independent Cyprus. We are united in keeping a bi-communal, bi-zonal federal non-aligned Cyprus."

"We are united in saying that Cyprus is our home but when it comes to the question of the security of the Turkish community, to how this security should be tackled, to how daily life shall be organised and how we shall begin our governmental life, we are 180 degrees apart."

British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington told Cyprus yesterday he hoped the new talks would lead to a just and lasting settlement, the Cyprus News Agency said.

He also said in a message to Foreign Minister Nicos Rolandis that the new peace initiative had the fullest support of Britain's new Conservative government, the agency said.

## IEA meet signs accords on several energy issues

PARIS, May 22 (R)—Ministers attending the International Energy Agency (IEA) conference here signed agreements on projects to find new energy sources, conservation and a more effective use of oil.

The ministers, from the CRA's 20 member countries—all Western industrial states—began their meeting at the Paris-based agency's headquarters here after warnings that failure to reduce oil consumption could mean another major bout of world recession. The ministerial conference ends today.

Speakers at the conference said earlier that if the IEA's programme failed, the result could be another recession plus inflation of the type that hit the world in 1974-75.

European Energy Commissioner Guido Brunner told the opening session yesterday: "We have arrived at a crossroads. Economic growth based on surplus availability of cheap energy will not be possible any more."

The conference of the 20-

nation IEA is taking place amid a continuing world oil shortage with supplies estimated to be about four per cent below demand. The IEA has set a target of a five per cent reduction in demand for imported oil this year.

IEA's programme includes research into how to extract more oil from existing wells. IEA scientists say world-wide oil reserves recoverable using current techniques were only 30 per cent of what was actually in the wells.

Mexico, a major oil-producing country which is not an IEA member, is joining Italy and New Zealand in testing a transportable electricity generator powered by geo-thermal energy.

## Congress blamed for U.S. energy crisis

WASHINGTON, May 22 (R)—The White House yesterday blamed Congress for the energy crisis and the long lines of motorists queuing for petrol, particularly in California.

Press Secretary Jody Powell said it was disingenuous to blame President Carter or Energy Secretary James Schlesinger for the crisis.

The White House spokesman said the energy crisis had been caused not only by an interruption of oil from Iran but especially by the inactivity of Congress in dealing with President Carter's recommendations for a national energy policy.

He said votes in Congress had been based on narrow and special interests, not on the national interest. "And there was an inability in the legislature to reach a consensus on any national problem."

At the Senate, U.S. oil industry chiefs blamed petrol queues on a world shortage of oil and U.S. Government policy.

Their testimony before the Senate Energy Committee, however, was contested by some senators, who quoted government figures showing U.S. oil imports up over last year.

At the White House, presidential spokesman Powell, claiming that Congress lacked foresight and was unable to act when a crisis occurred, said: "It would have been nice if there had been no revolution in Iran and no disruption of oil supplies — that would have been fine."

"But now we have placed ourselves in a vulnerable position... and we will eventually suffer from that vulnerability."

"It is about time in a representative form of government that those who are selected to govern this country are held accountable for their own actions," he said in reference to Congress.

## W. German party names woman as presidential candidate

BONN, May 22 (R)—Germany's ruling Social Democrats today named a woman as candidate for president in tomorrow's election. The late nomination deputy Bundestag chairman (Friedrich) spoke Annemarie Renger, 50, loved yesterday's decision scientist Carl Friedrich Weizsäcker not to stand in favour of the Social Democratic Liberal candidate.

## Kampuchean refugees seen turned back by gunfire when forced to leave Thailand

CHANTABURI, Thailand, May 22 (R)—Kampuchean refugees back to Thailand amid gunfire when Thai marines pushed them the border, military sources said yesterday. They said the marines were trying to implement the government's policy of holding back some 40,000 refugees and sending Kampuchean civilians, Khmer Rouge soldiers loyal to the ousted Pol Pot regime back to their country.

But the Vietnamese-led forces of the new administration in Phnom Penh, conducting a campaign to clear western Kampuchea of Khmer Rouge, were only about three kilometres from the border. People were pushed back across the frontier, small arms fire shot out and they came fleeing back, the sources said.

Thai authorities evacuated three villages yesterday and sent the area in an effort to deal with what has become a huge political humanitarian problem for Thailand. Military sources in Bangkok said senior Thai military officials met at Supreme Commander's quarters in the capital yesterday to discuss the issue, but no conclusions had been reached and further meetings would be held.

Thailand, which has not recognised the Hun Sen-backed government of Heng Samrin in Phnom Penh, maintains a strict neutrality towards events in Kampuchea. But the changed government has accused Thailand of supporting the Khmer Rouge and stepped up its complaints after between 50,000 and 60 Kampuchean, including Khmer Rouge, were believed to have fled through Thailand last month.

The earlier influx had crossed near Angthong, opposite northwestern Kampuchean town of Poipet, and moved south, apparent bid to link up with Khmer Rouge forces under Pol leadership in the southwestern Cardamom mountains.

The latest batch of some 40,000 including a few thousand Khmer Rouge, crossed the border into Thailand over the weekend and kilometres south of Poipet, indicating that Vietnamese forces were moving swiftly and effectively in their bid to end current Western Kampuchea.

One of Thailand's fears is that Vietnamese-led troops might enter Thai territory in pursuit of fleeing Khmer Rouge. Thai Minister Kriangsak Chomanan said recently Thailand would permit foreign forces to violate its territory along its eastern border.

While the Khmer Rouge soldiers would presumably like to continue the fight, many Kampuchean civilians would prefer remain in Thailand. Their twin fears are Khmer Rouge brutality and acute food shortages in Kampuchea.

Thailand, which already houses over 150,000 Indo-Chinese refugees in camps, has refused to grant refugee status to Kampuchean coming across since last January when the Pol Pot government was ousted.

## One tried on 3 charges

## Iran releases 2 Britons

TEHRAN, May 22 (R)—Two British men have been freed from custody in the southwest Iranian city of Ahwaz after one was tried on three charges by a revolutionary court, the two men reported yesterday. It was believed to be the first trial of a foreigner by a revolutionary tribunal.

"It was a very fair trial," 57-year-old George Flint, from London, said in a telephone interview from Ahwaz, where he and another Briton, Michael Mottram, 35, from Gloucester, were released Sunday night after being in detention since Wednesday night.

Mr. Flint said he had not known until the closing moments of his interrogation that he was in fact on trial.

Mr. Flint was arrested by four armed men late on Wednesday night as he was travelling from Ahwaz to Tehran via Mottram. The two men had been taken back to Ahwaz where passports were confiscated.

Mr. Flint, a consultant British machine tool designer, said: "I arrived back in London Tuesday, and unfortunately, I faced hostile reception from the workers' committee."

He said he attended a meeting with the committee which it was alleged he had handled company funds in dealings with Savak, the disbanded secret police.

Mr. Flint said the court that his relations with Savak were innocent and the handling of the company funds was merely an innocent part of the Shah's regime.

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## The rise of Italy's Radical Party

Opinion polls predict that Italy's Radical Party will make major gains in next month's general elections. If the party does well, it has promised Italy's 'first truly responsible government.'

By Nick Kotch

ROME — Italy's tiny Radical Party, the persistent scourge of the political establishment for the past three years, may soon face the real problem of having power.

The prospect of substantial gains in next month's elections has led to a heady mixture of excitement and apprehension at the party's Rome offices.

The Radicals, a libertarian outfit determined to stifle Italy's sluggish political system into action, currently muster just four members in the 630-seat Chamber of Deputies.

But recent opinion polls predicted the radical share of the vote in next month's general elections would rise to about five per cent as against their 1.1 per cent total in 1976.

Such an increase would give them a powerful voice in a parliament littered with smaller and

less dynamic parties.

Not that the Radicals ever have any difficulty making themselves heard.

When Party President Marco Pannella wanted a softening of the drugs laws in 1975, he went on television smoking hashish.

When the Radicals wanted to force action to help the world's starving children, they managed to gain Pope John Paul's implicit approval by demonstrating in the Vatican during the traditional Easter Sunday service in St. Peter's.

The Radicals' tactics of non-violent direct action, including hunger strikes, seem to have struck a chord, mostly among young and left-inclined Italians.

"At least they're doing something," said a Rome barber, explaining why the Radicals would get his vote for the first time in the June 3 elections.

The same desire for grass-roots change has caused four deputies from other parties to switch to the Radicals in the last month, including Mr. Alessandro Tessari, a member of the second-placed Communist Party since 1972.

When he was proudly presented to reporters, Mr. Tessari said the Communist policy of co-operation with the Christian Democrats, Italy's biggest party, forced him to resign.

"The pact meant a 90 per cent majority in the house. There was a complete lack of debate or real adversarial politics. The radicals can change that," he said.

L'Unita, the Communist Party daily, poured scorn on his motives for switching. Their hostile reaction was typical of most established parties, who dismiss the Radicals as adolescent exhibitionists.

Other parties say the Radicals lack a coherent election programme to solve Italy's economic and political ills.

But there is little doubt that the Communists were shocked this month by the defection from their ranks of one of Italy's best-known writers, Mr. Leonardo Sciascia.

The Sicilian author said his decision to join the Radicals was consistent with his planned epitaph. "He contradicted others

and himself."

The motto is thoroughly apt for the party whose statutes allow anyone to become a member, prohibit expulsions, and insist that parliamentary members vote according to conscience and not as a bloc.

To an outsider, the party's most apparent contradiction is the frail figure of Secretary Jean Fabre, a 32-year-old Parisian who despite his post retains his French citizenship.

"The radicals are an open party with a tradition of fighting for individual rights that goes back to the Mussolini era," he explained.

My election last year is consistent with that history.

He rejected the charge that the Radicals would be lost if their campaign bluff was called and they came out of the poll holding the balance of power between the bigger parties.

"We're a government party already," he said with a hint of irony. "We forced the referendum on abortion and divorce when others were happy just to talk."

Seated at his ancient desk, peering white-faced over the debris of campaign leaflets and broken typewriters, Mr. Fabre looked far from well.

"I'm on day four of a hunger strike and I know experience that the problem today."

He and four others to action to protest against the ration of television time parties election broadcast.

The strike is typical lengths to which the radicals go to win their battles.

Party President Pannella, a former journalist, has used the occasion himself to post various inflammatory statements.

"We are not a party of the status quo," he said. "We are a party of the future."

Mr. Pannella is the country's best-known radical leader.

His latest four-day hunger strike has been the most recent in a series of such actions.

Mr. Pannella, while not a member of the parliament, is a member of the party's executive committee.